If our friends who favor so with manuscripts for publications with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all consend stemps for that purpose.

A Delusive Measure.

The Anti-Ontion bill which Senator WASH-BURN is energetically bulldozing through the Senate, is not only special legislation of s very reprehensible character, but it is distinctly fraudulent. This we think will be made apparent in the discussion which is now pending.

Senator Washburn, formerly a partner of PILLSBURY of Minneapolis, and in his time one of the greatest speculators in grain and flour that this country has now discernible in promoting this measure. He represents, not openly to be sure. but none the less absolutely and simply, the milling interest. The passage of the Anti-Option bill means millions to the milling Interest, and millions out of the pockets of the farmers. Now we have no objection to mills making millions out farmers or out of anybody else any fair and equitable process of business: but to seek to do it by special lagislation which affects to be instituted in the interest of the farmers themselves, is to our mind an impudent imposture.

The Anti-Option bill is a bunco-steering measure, and should be squelched.

The New Chairman.

The Democratic National Committee has selected Mr. WILLIAM F. HARRITY of Pennsylvania to be its Chairman. This is the place which used to be filled by Mr. BEL-MONT, and for the last four years it has been filled by Mr. BRICE.

We have already stated some of the obsections to Mr. HARRITY's appointment. In the first place, he has made himself exceedingly unpopular with the Democracy of New York. There is probably no man in the country who is so objectionable to Governor HILL especially has a right to regard this promotion as an insult to himself; and we may be sure that in the wast array of Governor Hill's devoted friends, who are to be found in every part of this State, some will feel themselves disposed to resent it.

Moreover, Mr. HARRITY has had no experience that can qualify him for the task he has now assumed. All that he knows of politics he has learned in Pennsylvania. and even there he has never conducted a State campaign. He has had control in Philadelphia, and he has distracted and divided the party, and brought the Democracy of the State into such a condition that the Republicans now count on electing twothirds of both branches of the Legislature, and on gaining five members of Congress and giving HARRISON a larger majority than BLAINE had in 1884.

But what is done is done; and we can only appeal to the Democrats of New York not to allow an event so disagreeable to them to cool their ardor or check their labors in behalf of the Democratic cause. The stake in this election is far greater than it has been in any other since the civil war. If the Democracy are beaten, the Republicans under the lead of Gen. HARRIBON will give us a Force bill with all that it implies. In the face of such a danger what matter is it. whether we like the Chairman of the National Committee or dislike him? Let the utmost be done to carry New York and elect the ticket. No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

Mr. Cleveland Modifies the Tariff Plank. The tariff plank of the Chicago platform is expressed in the following well-known

"We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud. a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collecdes of such taxes shall be limited to the pecessities of sent when honestly and economically ad-

Here protection is denounced not only as robbery of the majority of people for the benefit of the but also as unconstitutional. If it is so, the first duty of a statesman charged with power in the Federal Government, is to abolish unqualifiedly and utterly this unconstitutional thing. With violation of the Constitution there cannot be any compromise or any delay. It must be wiped out immediately and entirely. That is undoubtedly the sense and intention of this portion of the Chicago platform.

Now what does Mr. CLEVELAND say on this subject in his notification speech?

"We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attacks upon ms of constitutional permission or legislation power. Wa denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

"Oursigned a destructive party. We are not at samily with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not reckiesely heedless of any American interests, nor will we shouden our regard for them ; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek through the aid of unequal tariff laws to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of

Is not this a square modification, indeed a rejection, of the doctrine that there is no constitutional power to impose duties for the purpose of protection? Does he not refuse to accept that logical and inevitable consequence of the Chicago plank, which reevery protective duty to be wiped out, and without any concession to existing business arrangements?

We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens." says Mr. CLEVELAND. We are not recklessly beedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them." Does not this mean that Mr. CLEVELAND would reform the tariff gradually and gently though deme, nor workmen need to fear at his | tion of Cuba and to place political power hands any such drastic, unsparing, and exclusively and irrecoverably in the hands

merciless dealing as must perforce be applied where the Constitution has been outraged, and legal authority set aside, in levy-

ing a duty or imposing a tax? Turning from the speech of Wednesday evening to the declaration upon the tariff reported in the Chicago Convention by Major Jones of St. Louis, a very near friend of Mr. CLEVELAND, we find such a reparkable similarity and sympathy between the two that we reproduce that declaration here

again: "We reiterate the off-repeated doctrines of the Democratic party, that the necessity of the Government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when Custax is unnecessary it is unjusticable: that went cus-tom House taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible bene-fits to labor; and the enormous additional imposi-tions of the existing tariff fall with grushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere dvantages of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a greasly unjust share of the expenses of the Government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequali the tariff laws as will remove their inquirous inequali-ties, lighten their oppressions, and put them on a con-stitutional and equitable basis. But in making re-duction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regard-ful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice."

These evidences indicate that Mr. CLEVE-TAXD agrees with the views and doctrines of the late SAMUEL J. RANDALL more nearly than with those of Messrs. NEAL and WAT-TERSON, the two Western statesmen who procured the striking out of Major Jones's declaration at Chicago and the insertion of the one proclaiming all protection to be unconstitutional, thus making its prompt, unsparing, and unconditional repeal a matter of immediate obligation.

For our part we regard this entire controversy as a subject of curious personal interest, but not of political importance. For us the tariff is not to be thought of or fought over in this election, and no Demo-erat should give or should withhold his vote on account of it. The one all-absorbing issue is to be found in the Force bill and in the Negro Domination which it will produce. All else is trivial in comparison.

Is Cuba on the Verge of Revolution?

Why is it that the Cuban clubs, of which there are a great many in this country, but which have long been quiescent, are again showing signs of activity? There is reason to believe that the collapse of the Autonomists has convinced the natives of Cuba that the necessary concessions can never be obtained from Spain by peaceful means, and that in the programme of the revolutionary party lies the sole hope of the redemption of their island. It was at once a loyal and a regenerative

movement, that of the so-called Autonomists, and the reasonableness of their aims might have had a chance of being recognized in the Cortes had Republicans been dominant at Madrid. The purpose of the Cuban home rule party, organized after the close of the last war for independence, was to secure by constitutional agitation a part of the liberties which they had falled to extort by violence. What the Autonomists asked of Spain was that she should grant to Cuba the same measure of control over local affairs that England concedes to the Dominion of Canada and to the Australian colonies. The request was not so visionary as it may at first sight seem to those familiar with the despotical and spoliative principles on which the Spanish colonies have been managed by the mother country. The Castilian is as susceptible in his pocket as in his pride, and it had been long notorious that Cuba cost more than it was worth; that, in other words, the public revenue derived from the island fell short of the expenditure, and that the deficit had to be made good by the parent State. From this burden on their treasury the Spaniards might have freed themselves by giving Cuba a colonial Constitution analogous as regards | there is nothing in our statute to prethe powers of self-rule to that enforced at | vent a doctor from testifying that a partic-Sydney, at Melbourne, and at Ottawa.

To the Cubans it seemed at first so probable that the economic necessities of Spain would outweigh her traditions of arbitrary government that for a time a great majority of the natives took part in the Autonomist movement, and the old revolutionary party seemed virtually defunct. Notwithstanding the strenuous resistance offered by the Conservatives, as the Spanish residents in the island called them, and in spite of the fact that all the public offices and the voting machinery were in their hands. the Autonomists succeeded in carrying many electoral districts and in sending to the Cortes at Madrid some worthy and distinguished representatives. It

soon became evident, however, that their errand was destined to prove as fruitless as is the mission of the Autonomist delegates of Alsace-Lorraine in the Reichstag. In vain did the true representatives of Cuba point to the serious embarrassments of the Spanish exchequer, due to the yearly deficit in the West Indian budget; in vain did they demonstrate that the tremendous impetus which would be given to Cuban industries by home rule, would inure to the benefit of Spain by signally increasing the demand of the islanders for the products of the mother country. With an eloquence to which even their opponents bore witness, they showed that wisdom as well as justice required the Spaniards to listen to their prayer, and that the movement for Autonomy embodied the last expiring effort of Cuban loyalty to

avoid recourse to revolution. It would be untrue to say that the presence at Madrid of the able and influential men who have at various times during the last fourteen years represented the Autonomist party has been entirely void of results. Upon some subjects not directly connected with their fundamental petition for home rule, they were listened to with attention and even with deference. Without their zealous cooperation it would have been impossible for the American envoy at Madrid to negotiate the commercial treaty whereby the principle of reciprocity has been to a large extent applied to the trade between the United States and the Spanish Antilles. The duties, however, levied in American ports on sugar and other raw products of the Spanish West Indies, constituted but a small part of the exactions and disabilities by which Cuban industries were crippled. The whole fiscal system of the island needed to be purged and reorganized from top to bottom. Such economic reforms were the preliminary condition of improvement, and they would have been accepted as an installment of the political concessions which the Autonomists desired. But a renovation of the fiscal system has been persistently refused, both by the Liberals under Sagasta and by the Conservatives who have returned to power under CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO. Nor was this all, or the worst. A new suffrage law for the colonies was enacted, expressly cidedly; and that neither farmers, nor mill intended to disfranchise the rural popula-

of the Spanish residents. The Autonomiats solemnly declared that if such an iniquitous law were passed they would never again go to the ballot box, and they have kept their

Had Spain hearkened to the Autonomists. Cuba might have come eventually to have deserved the name of the ever-faithful island. As it is, the constitutional home rule party must be regarded as extinguished, and it is generally recognized that only the old weapon of revolution remains. It is the knowledge that this des perate remedy must again be invoked which causes the Cuban residents in the United States to evince a degree of patriotic excitement and of concerted activity such as has not been seen among them since 1878. There are, it is well known, in the United States a number of Cuban colonies which are not only self-supporting, but able to give generous assistance to their countrymen at home. These colonies already possess the machinery for a vigorous revo lutionary propaganda in the shape of clubs organized for the accumulation of funds to be used for the purchase of arms and the maintenance of enlisted men. Of these clubs there are forty in Key West, eight in Tampa, and eight in New York, besides others in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Jacksonville, and Oklahoma. Acting in concert with secret political organizations in Cuba, these clubs might start at any hour an outbreak which might have serious results for Spain, in view of the collapse of the Autonomist movement and of the despair with which the existing state of things is regarded by the great mass of the Cuban population.

All Must be There!

The Chicago lobby in Washington are infesting the Capitol and importuning Congress to give \$5,000,000 of the people's money as a contribution to the Fair which that city agreed to hold without pecuniary aid

from Congress. Their greed of beggary should not be gratified. No Democrat should lend a hand in such a spoliation of the people's treasury, and least of all at this time, when economy in appropriations is imperatively demanded of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, for the welfare of the party in this campaign.

When the matter of the Chicago Fair ap propriation was up before, several Demo crats from this State were absent from their seats; but when it comes to a final vote every one of them who is able to be out of bed and at the Capitol must be there to

The Privilege of Medical Witnesses. Section 834 of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State is in these words:

"A person duly authorized to practise physic or sur-gery shall not be allowed to disclose any information which he acquired in attending a patient in a profesional capacity and which was necessary to enable

Confidential communications to clergymen and to attorneys and counsellors at law are protected by similar provisions.

There are few subjects which our courts are more frequently called upon to consider than the claims of witnesses and litigants under these provisions relating to the privilege of professional men. So far as physicians are concerned, the tendency of the decisions has not been by any means uniform. The courts have seemed to incline at one time to great strictness in shutting out testimony, and at other times they have manifested a disposition to open the door wider and exclude nothing except what was confided by the patient to the physician alone, and would only be made known to the world if the physician were allowed to tell what he had learned from the patient.

The present trend of the decisions is toward a less stringent application of the statute than has sometimes been insisted upon. In a life insurance case just decided by the Court of Appeals, Chief Judge EARL. speaking for all the Judges, declares that ular person was sick and was attended by the witness as a physician. The court also held that a physician might testify as to the date when he was called upon to attend such a patient professionally, and how many times he attended, and whether his visits were daily or hourly.

A case might easily be imagined in which no evidence of illness at all could be adduced except by such testimony as this from a physician; and under these circumstances the knowledge of the doctor as to the fact of illness and its duration, as indicated by the number of visits, would seem to come within the literal prohibition of the statute. According to the Court of Appeals, however, while a doctor cannot be obliged to testify as to the nature of a person's illness, he may be compelled to disclose the fact that the person was ill and consulted him or called him as a physician; and he must also tell how long he continued to see the nationt professionally.

A Text from Alabama.

There seem to be two classes of critics to whom the nomination of Mr. ADLAI E. STEVENSON of Illinois for Vice-President of the United States is unsatisfactory.

First, there are the Mugwumps. Some of these people are already manifesting great mental perturbation for fear that STEVENson may prove a drag upon the ticket.

Well, if he is any drag at all, he will be that very desirable sort of brake which will prevent the Democratic coach from tumbling to destruction off the precipice of Mugwumpery.

In the second place, our Republican friends, the enemy, find fault with Mr. STEVENSON because he is not a true friend of civil service reform. They like to call him the Axeman or Headsman. When the Republicans, however, get on to this subject of civil service reform they would do well to turn the strong search light of truth upon their own political performances under the present Administration. As au illustration there is before us a public document, being Report No. 1.747 in the present session of the House of Representatives, in which Mr. ANDREW, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, sets out a few interesting charges made by prominent Republican leaders in Alabama concerning the management of their own party in that State. Here is an extract:

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Republican State Con-rention held in Montgomery, Ala., April 28, 1892. Resolved. That we as Republicans and business men of Alabama hereby most respectfully call the attention of the President and the Civil Service Commission to the wilful, open, and flagrant violation of the civil service laws and rules by officeholders of this State in the levy ing of assessments upon mall clerks, mail carrier route agents, deputies, and employees under the civ service rules for political and corrupt purposes, in the bribery and attempting to bribe the Republican electors of this State in primaries and conventions in the fore-ing and driving of those under them into the support of Dr. Mosskey for the Chairmanship of the State Committee by threats of removal from office &c.

It is to be noted that the foregoing resolution was passed by the Republican State Convention without a dissenting vote, and that the general allegations therein coutained are accompanied in the report to

which we have referred by a specific state ment from the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State of Alabama as to particular acts of misconduct on the part of the United States Attorney, the United States Marshal, and the Federal Collector of Internal Revenue, together with the names of witnesses by whom the

charges can be proved. After thirty years of Republican rule Mr. STEVENSON was quite right, when he was in the Post Office Department, to cut off the heads of Republican Postmasters, on general principles. A sweeping change was de manded, which should put the public service of the country generally in sympathy with the Democratic party. But even if his conduct had been justly subject to critielsm from the point of view of the civil service reformer, the Harrison Republicans are the last persons in the world who should lift up their voices to condemn him. The outspoken declaration of the Alabama Republican State Convention Indicates that the actual constraint which the principles of civil service reform exert upon the Republican leaders anywhere is too slight to be detected by the unassisted vision.

It is a noteworthy circumstance that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and of the Democratic National Committee are both Catholies; and we congratulate the country upon the fact that an old, hateful religious prejudice has got worked out of our

An Ohlo war veteran has sent his pension check back to the Treasury, declaring that he performs this act under a revelation from heaven that pension money is a curse to its receiver. Let us refrain from saving that this extraordinary veteran is a crank. Let us not deny the genuineness of his revelation. Let us not do anything to prevent our other pensioners from enjoying revelations of the same kind. If such revelations are given to all these pensioners, the Treasury may save hundreds of millions of dollars by them every

We suppose this must be a more prosperus country than Canada, or so many Canadians would not come here: more attractive than Germany and Italy, or so many Germans and Italians would not be drawn here: more pleasant to live in than any European country, or so many people would not come here from the countries of Europe. True it is that no foreign country gives its people all that the American people enjoy, peace with freedom, prosperity with progress, social order with political equality, religious liberty without any eccledastical establishment, and a representative government under a Constitution of unparaleled excellence. It is not surprising that nearly all the foreigners who come to the United States become imbued with patriotism under the beneficent influence of our American institutions.

We observe that SHAKESPEARE is to be the theme of discourse by as many as three of the distinguished lecturers in the "Catholic Summer School," which is to be opened on Saturday of next week in the Connecticut town of New London. In the scheme of instruction there, provision is made for disquisitions upon many questions in Catholie theology, and there is also provision for Shakepearlology, which is thus indicated: "Three lectures on SHAKESPEARE." by Prof. MAURICE PRANCIS EGAN, of Notre Dame University; Five lectures on SHARESPEARE," by Dr. RICH-ARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON of Maryland; lectures on SHAKESPEARE," by Prof. ERNEST LAGARDE of Mount St. Mary's in Maryland.

Here truly is a feast, a superb intellectual feast, for the lover of the Bard of Avon. The three gentlemen who will deliver these lectures next month are among the most eminent shakespearean scholars in the United States All the Shakespeareans in the country, those are, ought to hear the lectures upon SHAKE-SPEARE by EGAN, JOHNSTON, and LAGARDE. SHARESPEARE stands supreme in the realm

of intellect. SHAKESPEARE is immortal, the wonder of the ages. SHAKESPEARE is a greater power among mankind in these times than he ver was in any other time. Honor forever to he name of SHAKESPEARE!

The farmers of at least half a dozen States of the Northwest are again complaining this season of the scarcity of field hands, and are anxious to procure a supply of laborers to assist them in harvesting their crops.

Greater interest in rod and reel fishing than The Sun. Just now I want to secure its aid in Thousands of men can find employment, with good victuals and fair pay, on the farms of almost any Northwestern State. The facts are of interest to people out of work in our big cities, and to immigrants arriving in our ports.

In reading our New Orleans contemporaries we constantly discover evidences of the growing prosperity of that great old American city. We read of the increase of its population, of the enlargement of its commerce, of the new enterprises undertaken by its citizens, of the introduction of desirable industries, of projects for the erection of public works, and of many other things that are very encouraging.

We rejoice over every evidence of the development of the sunny city near the embouchure of the Mississippi. The city of New York salutes the city of New Orleans! May New Orleans flourish! The American people are proud of the Crescent City of the South. Fortune and power to our honorable contemporaries printed there!

Once upon a time, when the English statesman GLADSTONE was asked to speak at a dinner party, he arose from his chair and told the company that after-dinner speeches were not in his line. So we learn from a narrative in the London Caterer, written by one of GLAD-STONE'S admirers, Mr. Howard Paul.

We are sure that this remark of GLADSTONE will be justified by any American who has ever heard him make an after-dinner speech. His speech on every such occasion is very certain to be just what it ought not to be-a prodigious display of erudition, or a solomn sermon upon the moral laws, with a practical application thereof, or a vehement harangue ipon some exciting question of party politics.

Hardly any of the eminent Englishmen in public life know how to make the right kind of an after-dinner speach. We cannot recall a single one among them all who knows, not one in any of the parties, not even Lord Rosebery. or Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL not BALFOUR. CHAMBERLAIN, OF MOBLEY, not Bir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, OF SIT ALGEBRON BORTHWICK, any more than GLADSTONE. They are all heavy as English porter after they are full of French champagne. There was once an accomplished after-dinner speaker in England-the late Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, afterward Lord BEACONS-FIELD, but he was a man of the Hebrew race with a peculiar mind. a man altogether distinct from the common run of the English public characters of his time. Of all living Englishmen, perhaps HENRY LABOUCHERS, who is of French descent, is the most satisfactory after-dinner speaker; but even he is apt to strain after effects in a way that disturbs the mind of a critical hearer.

It is in this radiant country of ours, the un-matchable republic of the United States. that the high art of after-dinner speaking is of superiative quality. There is nothing like it in any other country of the world, not in England, France, Germany, or Spain, not among the Asiatics, Africans, South Amerileans. It is unique. It is enchanting, especi ally when the soul has been prepared for it by a banquet worthy of it. It cannot be analyzed by any hearer who falls under its spell. It may be an outgrowth from the barbeque eloquence of oiden times, or from the picate oratory of our stres. We know not.

We have scores, hundreds, thousands of nerfectly delightful after-dinner speakers among our American public men. We have unnumbered others of them among people who

do not care for publicity, but who are satisfied with entertaining the members of a club or shining whenever they get a chance to shine. Our first-class after-dinner speakers are

cenefactors of their country. If a new steamship line between New Orleans and South American ports be established, the ships of that line ought to be built in American yards. We offer this suggestion as a reminder to the American stockholders in

the projected steamship company. THE GUNS AND THE FORTS

The Provisions that Have Been Made for

Them at the Present Bession. WASHINGTON, July 21.—The prolonged study and discussion of the Portifications bill has resulted in the agreement of Congress on a measure creditable to that body and to the country. The work of coast defence will be continued with the encouraging vigor that has marked the last few years. The appro-priation now made for this purpose is moderate, and yet more liberal than it may at first seem. It amounts directly to \$2,734,276; but it authorizes the Secretary of War to purchase or manufacture additional war material to the extent of \$1.176,000, so that an aggregate provision of \$3,910.876 is really made under this bill. Of late it has become apparent that a properly adjusted annual appropriation of about \$4,000,000 will keep well at work the existing facilities of the country, public and private, for making the best heavy ordnance, which is the true basis of legislation. One of the points of discussion concerned

the sites for new forts and the emplacements for new guns and mortura. Last year \$750,000 was set apart for the former and \$500,000 for the latter object. The House, however, found this year that there were unexpended balances under each item, and to each, accordingly, voted \$250,000 less than last year. The Senate restored this \$250,000 to each, and in the resulting conference the House agreed to the Senate's view regarding the sites, while the Senate let the House have its way about the emplacements. The reason for this compromise is doubtless to be found in the fact that the procuring of the sites comes first in order, and as the natural features of a harbor or a shore line show where batteries must be put, the land needed for them should be equired as soon as possible, since prices rise with delay. It is even not desirable to force the engineers to explain exactly what sites they are after. On the other hand, there is rather less need of burry in erecting gun and mortar tatteries, because, in an emergency, some sort of emplacements could quickly be provided for the guns by employing thousands of men in constructing earthworks.

The guns themselves, however, must be be-

and years ahead, as it takes so long to make them; and in this matter Congress showed good judgment by liberal appropriations. Perhaps for the carriages and for the emplacements also it might have been still more liberal, had proper disappearing carriages been fully tested and adopted. Certainly it has given all that was asked for two of the most important items of the estimates, which the ordnance officers were very desirous to get, namely, \$151,000 for the gun-carriage factory at Watertown and \$340,000 for the gun factory at Waterview.

The bill also devotes \$100,000 to making 12-inch breech-loading mortars of steel, which is an advance over the present mortars of cast iron, hooped with steel, although these are good. It has not reduced the appropriation for field guns, as had at first been centemplated. It has made needed provisions for the proving ground and its appliances. And although the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast has not been authorized, the first steps in that direction have been taken by the appointment of a Board to desermine the best site for such a factory.

An interesting feature of this year's study of gun years ahead, as it takes so long to make

a factory.

An interesting feature of this year's study of the coast deferees by Congress of An interesting feature of this year's study of the coast defences by Congress has been the evidence it has furnished that the plans on this subject are now fully matured. The general estimate looks to furnishing 700 guns and 800 mortars for complete defence; but that includes the independent protection of all ports, great and small, which an enemy could conceivably attack. Within a period of less than twolve months from to-day there will be mounted, or ready for mounting, and available for defense at the chief ports, 100 heavy guns and mortars of the best modern types, while the work on another hundred will be far advanced. Taking together with this fact the supply of floating defences in the monitors and battleships, it can fairly be said that the appeal to Congress which formed the last great public work of Samuel J. Tiden has been answered, and that the coasts of this country are no longer wholly defenceless.

THE FISHERMEN OF NEW YORK And the Disappearing Fish-What Can Be

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I know of no metropolitan newspaper which takes a behalf of the thousands of anglers, not only along this coast, but as well those who use the waters of New York Bay and its tributaries Let me confess at once that my prime motive is selfish; but when you consider the great army-or navy-of anglers besides myself who are interested. I hope you will regard the cause as one of public good rather than private pleasure, and lend your aid.

The enclosed communication, published in

THE EVENING SUN. will explain the situation. Since that was published the Bradley Beach pound net captured on July 16 80,000 pounds, and on July 17 120,000 pounds of weakfish. The reported number of these pounds between Barnegat Inlet and Sandy Hook varies from 22 to 28. The difference in these figures does not materially affect the argument.

Since this communication appeared in The Evening Sun some of the summer anglers have inaugurated a movement looking toward relief. The success of that movement depends largely upon adequate support furnished by the press. A petition is about ready for circulation praying the New Jersey Legislature to enact a law that shall prohibit this wholesale scooping of game food fish from the water. Photographs of the pounds have been taken: statistics will be collected. The pound nots are doing infinitely more damage to fishing than ever did the steam bunkermen or menhaden pirates, and we want to stop it.

A New Jersey Angler. Since that was published the Bradley Beach

" Warch Kugarter."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Noticing that the Republican party has differently sought for and at last found the Hon. Thomas H. Carter of "the grand old hinte" of Montana to preside over its destiny praining scaffe, I am thus forcefully reminded of a story that has never before been printed, and I should like to tell it in THE SEN.

In Virginia there was once a bright and shining black boy who gloried and otherwise disported in the name of Carter Radford. Carter was one of those sleek and fly niggers who are always alike the pride and envy of their fellows. But the normal negro is disposed to be generous and far more inclined to regard with pride than envy those of his race who excel in the fine arts than they those of his face who excel in the fine arts of blacking a boot, deftly manipulating a tray of dishes, gracefully carrying a lady's parcels, or eliciting a generous tip from the atranger within the gates. All of these policies arounguishments Carter had reduced to such acientide in o'y that his companions on the place had fallen into the habit of saying, one to another.

other: "Watch Fuyarier" twinkle in his glittering black orb., while halancing a saidle inverted on his head and justified with the wing on the said with the wing on the said with the wing on the said with the wing of the said with the said with the said with the passing contain a clear or green the said Films yo'ese in the said with the said with the said would be said to the said with the said would be said to the said with the said would be said to the said with the said would be said to the said to t claim in cheros:

"Jess watch kuyarter"

"Jess watch kuyarter"

Then, when all the derkles went to the mearest morrect town to see a match game of basebal hetween two
contego nines the loost game of basebal hetween two
contego nines the loost game of basebal hetween two
contego nines the loost game of basebal hetween two
contego nines the game of basebal and averably he accontego nines the second with such cordial outbursts ac-

"Ain't got him to hunt"
"Dem tother folks an't nowher."
"Feliyes" but dat men sho kin ting dat ball foh Goed

olly | nigger, but he kin fling it mo'swifter dan Aguster
Agust a chorus of incredulous grouts would then come
be inevitable rejoinder. Goway, nigger, you jess.

"Match Kuyarter".

"Match Kuyarter".

Natch Reparter

Natch Edwards

Now, for Hew Mr. (aries just discovered by our friends the steam), may jet prove semestating of a predigr, and a very missive ting one. At all elects it seems well will in this to a work of the seals it seems well will in this to a.

Watch hubarter

Assure Themsels, July 18. To Se Viewed Through Smiked G ass.

From the Borton Evening Record. From the decima Erroring Erroring.

A girl who attracted much attention from maccoline peacers by shood on the corner of Brattle and Washington streets yealerds. She wore a red hat red supporters over flaming yellow walst, red skirt, and red shoes. Abs was a sight for gods and ones, but not for mrn who are treatedled with such eyes.

> Woman's Bulge on Mas. From the Washingt in Eccaing Sur. You surpass to fe r girt.
> To admit it we harry;
> Your suspenders may break
> Without causing you worry.

LIQUOR IN MAINE.

But the Liquor is Inferior.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper o deny the statement made by Senator Frye of Maine in the Senate of the United States on Puesday, the 12th inst., and to explain briefly the magnitude of the liquor traffic in the State of Maine and the political capital made out of the Maine Liquor law by the Republican party. The Senate had under consideration the

Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in the midst

of which Senator Frye of Maine got into a con-troversy with Senator Palmer of Illinois, concerning that section of the bill which relates to the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday and the sale and use of intoxienting liquors on the Fair grounds on that day. Here is Senator Prye's statement, as anoted from the Congressional Record of that day's proceedings. Senator Frye said: say to the Senator from Illinois, for his information, that over three-quarters of the State there is not such a thing as a saloon known. and that in two or three counties of the State there is not a jail which has been inhabited for the last six years by a human being. And another thing: no saloon can be found open on Sunday in the State of Maine." reply to Senator Palmer's question, asking him how many Federal licenses are granted in the State of Maine for the sale of liquor, Mr. Frye said: "I have heard that suggestion made a great many times, but it amounts to nothing whatever. Our law does not permit druggists to sell any kind of intoxicating liquors. Many of the medicines being made up with alcohol, they deem it safe and wise to obtain a Federal license, but in no sense are they liquor sellers." In reply to from which it might be inferred that he thought a great many of the people of Maine liked to take liquor by way of medicine, Mr. Frye said: "The Senator is not justified, from anything that I said, in making that reply. It is not a reply at all. I simply stated that many of the medicines in a common druggist's store have alcohol in them for their preservation, and that the druggists, in order to protect themselves, obtain this license. I said nothing at all about the people of Maine buying liquor to take for medicine." I have no words at my command in which to

dequately denounce the above statement as statements that has ever been made in the Senate of the United States or anywhere class by anybody. I was born in 1850, in Old Town, Me. Though I have not lived there for several years I know whereof I speak. I travel through the State more or less every year, and though I have lived all my life, more than forty years, without tasting any kind of intoxicating drink, simply because I have no desire for it. I can truthfully ray, and I challenge contradiction from Senator Frye or anybody else, that in all the cities in Maine, liquor, beer, and all kinds of intoxicating drinks are abundantly sold by wholesale and retail. The city of Calais, however, does comparatively a small business, owing to the fact that St. Stephen. New Brunswick, is just across the St. Croix River; there the boys from Calais, only to be locked up by the Law and Order League. But liquor is actually sold in Calais in small quantities. Men travel through the street and through the lumber mills with bottles of liquor in their pockets, and sell it to every one, young or old, who wants it and has got the money to pay for it. Liquor is also smuggled by residents of Calais, Eastport, and all along the frontier from Canada, and sold on the St. Croix River in rowboats to men and boys who work on the river and on shore, too.

In the city of Portland, the home of Speak-Senate of the United States or anywhere else

smuggled by residents of Calais, Eastport, and all along the frontier from Canada, and sold on the St. Croix River in rowboats to men and boys who work on the river and on shore, too. In the city of Portiand, the home of Speaker Reed, there are at least five hundred places where liquor and beer are sold, and most of them are open bars, conducted just as they are in Boston or any other high-licensed city. The cities of Bangor, Waterville, Augusta, Gardner, Ellsworth, Erewer, Brunswick, Belfast, Bath, Biddeford, Rockiand, Bar Harhor, Auburn, and even the city of Lewiston, the home of Senator Frye and Congressman Dingley, will average each two hundred and fifty places where liquor is sold, Sunday and Monday alike. I want to say here, without any exaggeration wintever, that Sunday is the hest day in the week for the liquor solders in Maine. In the large cities, such as Portland, Bangor, Ellsworth, Augusta, Belfast, and Lewiston, there is more liquor sold on Sunday than on any other two days in the week combined. In Old Town, my native city, there are about two hundred rum shops running in full blast on Sunday as well as Mond iy. Every hotel in the State sells liquor, and many of the mod a large business, for, as Senator Frye says, they all keep if for medicinal purposes, and as Senator Palmer has said, there are a great many people in Maine who like to take liquor by way of medicine. It is within the truth to say that there is not one town in the State of Maine of 3,000 population whore liquor is not say that there is not one town in the State of Maine of 3,000 population whore liquor is not say that there is not one town in the State of Maine of 3,000 population whore liquor is not say that there is not one town in the State of Maine of 3,000 population whore liquor is not say that there is not one town in the State of Maine say that there is not one town in the State of Maine say that there is not one town in the State of Maine say that they can get plenty of liquor and beer, but where else. The commercial travol

it is sold by wholesate and by rotall overthe counter just as it is in New York city or any where else. The commercial travellers and everybody who visits the State of Maine as that they can get plenty of liquor and beer, but they have to tay good prices of it. This very easy to account for. If we had a high license in Maine as in other States, the liquor itself would be much better, and the sale of it would be much better, and the sale of its would be much better, and the sale of its would be much better, and the sale of its would be much better, and the sale of its world so conducted in something like a decent manner.

Fire says many of them are closed for the want of inhabitants because there is no liquor sold in over three-fourths of the State, and but can be body in the whole State. I declare that there is no liquor sold in over three-fourths of the State, and but one world of truth in what the Sonator has the six of the sale and the s

States Government by not having a Federal license, their business being done in such a way that a license is not necessary.

The question is asked by many; How is it that liquor can be bought and sold in Maine every day. Sunday included, without law and in defiance of the most stringent laws possible? The only truthful, plausicle reasons that can be given are these lives of sill, the State is governed by the Henuthican party. Every man or boy who soils liquor in Maine must vote the Republican ticket every time; he must vote the Republican ticket every time; he must contribute freely to the campaign fund, and he must at all times and upon all occasions advocate the principles of the Republican party, whether it be against his will or not. A failure to perform these duties, enjoined on him by the lengthican party, will not only put the rumseller out of business, but will cause him to be indieded, tried, convicted, and punished with the extreme penalty of the law. On the contrary, if the rumsellers serve the Republican party well and truly, as they do, the Republican party well and truly, as they do, the Republican party well and truly. The best evidence that all the liquor dealers and their friends in Maine serve the G. O. P. well and truly is that they are Republicans, and as such they are the only ones who can sell liquor in Maine and keep out of jail at the same time.

Perhaps if Senator Frye had thought of the

States, and that is by an act of Congress and nothing short of it. I believe and contend further that the Republican party could have performed its promises better in the Fifty-first Congress in reference to temperance and morality if it had made an effort, at least, to lessen to some degree the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the United States, than it did in fulfilling its promises to the negroes by intentionally failing to pass one of the most infamous and obnoxious bills that ever passed the threshold of any legislative body in the world in reference to this bill I want to say that id did all that I could to defeat it, and that ne man, north or South, responses more than I de at its defeat.

I regret that the false, stilly utterances of a United States Senstor from my native State have caused me to write this letter, but it seems to me that the gravity and inconsistency of his remarks are such as to competevery honorable, right-thinking man, whether he be from Maine or Texas, to denounce them promptly and with propriety.

I never knew an over-ardent advocate of intemperance, whether he be from Maine or any other prohibition State, and I never knew a Republican who at certain times, such as upon the ever of an election, was especially solicitous about the welfare of the negro, particularly his vote, who would not treat him in the most untrafeful and contemptible manner possible. In conclusion let me admonish all honorable, right-thinking men, regardless of politics and past differences, to do their duty at the polis in November, and in my opinion the best and most honorable way to perform the most important duty that will devolve upon so many of us at that time will be to vote for Grover Cleveland.

Vashington, D. C., July 19, 1892.

How About the Feet of Chicago? From Our Homestead.

Poem Our Homogrand.

A New York shoemaker recently made for Miss Fanny Mills of Ohio a pair of shoes, size 30. Measurement, 22 Inches; instep, 22 inches; heel, 25 inches; ankle, 20 inches. The shoes made for Miss Miss Ewing Fairmount, Ill., measured 18% inches in length. The young lady, who is but 18 years of are, cannot purchase ready-made shoes, but is compelled to have them made specially for her. There is enough leather in one of the heels to hulld five pairs of ordinary ladies shoes, and the leather in each shoe would be sufficient, if it could all be utilized, to make thirty pairs of ordinary shoes. Miss Ewing is mearly 8 feet in hoight, and weighs 245 pounds. Mr. Cooper, a saloon keeper in Buffalo, N. Y., has a foot 17 inches in length.

There is a man resident in Yorkshire reported to be wearing shoes 18 linches in length.

A Georgia shoemaker has recently accomplished a big feat in shoemaking. For a pair of shoes it took a piece of leather containing 1.040 square inches to make the uppers, and one of 1.500 square inches to make the soles, or exactly 3.000 square inches of leather altogether. If the leather contained in that pair of shoes were cut into strips an eighth of an inch wide it would make a string 24.000 inches long. The soles of this gigantic pair of shoes are 14 inches long and 5% inches wide. The two combined tipped the scales at exactly 8% pounds.

In the reign of Queen Mary square-toed shoes were the fashion. Men took to wearing them so broad that a proclamation was issued restricting their breadth to 6 inches square at the toes.

From the Philadelphia T.m.s. Washington, July 20.—Mrs. Abner Taylor, the wife of the millionaire Chicago Congressman, has initiated a startlingly unique fad, perhaps the most startling and the most unique ever, inaugurated by a Washington society lasty.

Mrs. Taylor's Autograph Skirt.

haps the most startling and the most unique ever inaugurated by a Washington society lady.

It has been customary for a long time here in Washington for ladies to secure the autographs of Senators, Representatives, and high public dignitaries in aibums. Mrs. Taylor's ambition has outgrown the album stage, There is now passing through the House of Representatives one of Mrs. Taylor's undergarments, which is known to the female sex as a skirt. A neat little note from Mrs. Taylor is appended, addressed to the representatives of the people in general, requesting each one of them to write his autograph upon the garment. She explains in the note that it is her purpose to emiroider the names in slik, with a view to possessing, when the ornament is completed, an autograph skirt of the present Congress.

The passage of this linen affair from desk to desk through the House has created no end of amusement among the Congressmen, and many of the more modest of the people's representatives are anxiously inquiring where this autograph fad of the ladies is going to stop. When the garment reaches the Senate that august body will probably experience a shock from which it will take some time for it o recover. A general hope is expressed among the statesmen on the hill that Mrs. Taylor's new fad will not strike the fancy of the rest of the fad-seeking Washington ladies.

"Where are my suspenders, maw?" shricked a Jefferson avenue belle to her mother across the up-stairs hall. "Your father borrowed them while I mended

"Your father borrowed them while I mended his," was the answer.
"I can't find my four-in-hand tie,"
"Your brother Tom wore it last night. You will find it in his room."
"But, maw, where's my silk yachting shirt?"
"Alg? wore it to the regatta."
"There was a brief silence. Then the voice wailed across the hall again:
"Maw, I can't find my riding trou-s-o-r-s."
"Charies has them on," was the response.
Then a tired-looking young man who had been waiting unannounced in the hall below rose up and softly stole away.
"She might want my boots next," he said wearily, and no one knows why that engage-

luscious fruit last summer are nearly bare of it it this year, and are marked in every part with " the yellows."
The failure of the crop this year is likely to be consest by the apropting of many thousand trees. Experis is peach fore are convinced that peach growing is doomed

in northern Delaware.

—The piece of gingerbread that was thrown at Mr. Gladatone recently, damaging his eye and causing a vast amount of indignation, has been bought for a considerable sum by an enthusiastic admirer of the orand Old Man. The gingerbread is what is known as "nut." a rounged cracker the size of a quarter. The proud possessor will have it mounted in gold and gema-lt has been discovered, by the way, that the woman who threw it is a very warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone the simply threw it in a frency of enthusiasm, and was

very much terrified by the result.

-There is probably nowhere in the United States 40 odder people than the mountaineers in the remote districts of West Virginia. These people welcomed the civil war less from sympathy with secession than from a feeling that the disordered state of the country made it easier to manufacture moonshine whiskey. The "atour boat" of the quarry is often substituted for a wheeled vehicle in drawing loads down the mountains. and the people are so unfamiliar with the amenities of civilized life as to be ignorant of many words in com-mon use among better educated country folks. "Mr.

and as such they are the only ones who can sell liquor in Maine and keep out of fail at the same time.

Perhaps if Senator Five had thought of the standing contract existing between the liquidity of the standing contract existing the liquidity of the standing the liquidity of the standing that I had never yet tasted intexicating liquidity of the standing liquidity of the st Rosser's critter comp'ny," was the mountainest's phrase for Gen. Rosser's cavalry. —One man at Middletown, Del., has just shipped to this city 1,000 busies of corncobe, to be used in the manufacture of pipes. The old-fashioned corncob pipe was not the spick and span pipe of the factories giftening with varuish and carefully smoothed with a fig. The old-time pipemaker chose a large and sound cob, as nearly as possible cylindrical in shape, cut of the lower three inches, and, with a sharp penknife, shared the outer surface down to a hard, smooth face. He then shortening the piece, carefully hollowed the bowl, and a reed stem placed in a small hole near the bottom completed the pipe. Such a pipe could be fashioned